A Hetrospect. The refusal of the Republican members of Congress at the regular session last winter to accede to any terms for compromising the sectional differences of the country, has brought upon the nation a fearful civil war and all the dire calamities attending it. The CRITTENDEN amendments would have been satisfactory to the country JEFF. DAVIS and TOOMBS, of Georgia, both stated that that proposition would be accepted by them and would be acceptable to the South. But that Olive Branch of peace and Union was rejected by Republican votes. A Peace Congress assembled in which the Border Slave States were represented, and most of the Northern States by Republican delegates. That body agreed upon propositions which would have retained all the Border States within the Union, but they were likewise rejected by Republican votes. The very terms of adjustment that able and enlightened Republicans were willing to concede to the Southern States for peace and Union, were promptly cast aside by a Republican Congress. And why were these terms of peace refused? We present this retrospect of the past to demonstrate that the Republican party leaders were unwilling to sacrifice the Chicago platform to save the Union. The very men and the press that are now so eloquent ly urging Democrats to surrender party, to yield the principles for which they have earnestly contended, without any concession on their part, insisted that the "Chicago platform" was sacred and binding, and that their duty to the Union was subordinate to the duty they owed to party. That we do not misrepresent the position of the irre pressible Republicans, we quote an extract from the New York Tribune to show that they were

their duty to the Union: Senator Seward, in his speech of Thursday last, declares his readiness to renounce Republican principles for the sake of the Union. In this readiness the Senator differs totally from the almost incomparable majority of the Republican party, and from the President elect. They regard se principles as sacred. They will not forswear them at the bidding of a world of seceding and treasonable slaveholders. They see no necessity to choose between them; but if such a choice must be made, they prefer their principles to

That the Tribune fairly represented the sentiment of the party can not be questioned. The Republican Congress re-echoed the sentiments of that leading organ, by refusing all terms of compromise, even those proposed by a body in which Republicans were in the ascendant. Yes, in the language of the Tribune, Senator SEWARD, in expressing a willingness "to renounce Republican principles for the sake of the Union," "differs the Republican party and from the President elect." "who prefer their principles to FIFTY UNIONS"! And what was the result of the Republican policy? Congress adjourned without doing anything to encourage the Union sentiment in the Border Slave States. Soon after, Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee cast their destiny with the seceded States, and Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland are divided in sentiment. All of these States might have been saved to the Union, if the Republican Congress in March last had made even the concessions which they did, almost unanimously, save two Abolitionists, at the extra session. We refer to the following compromise resolution introduced by Mr. CRITTENDEN:

Resolved, That the present civil war has been forced on us by the disunionists of the Southern States now in rebellion against the Government of the United States; that in this National emergency, Congress, bannishing all feelings of passion and resentment, will recollect only their duty to their country; that the war is not waged for conquest or subjugation, or interfering with the rights or the established institutions of these States, but to maintain and defend the supremacy of the Constituion with the rights and equality under it unimpaired; that as soon as these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease.

If the adoption of that resolution was right in July, it certainly was equally so in March. For concessions which nearly every Republican Congressman voted against in March, all but two (POTTER and RIDDLE) voted for in July. If they had done in March what they did do in July, secession would have been confined to the extreme Southern States and would have been compara-

This is the history of the past few months. It is well to ponder upon the lessons it teaches. The Capital of the country is menaced-a fearful civil war is raging upon our borders and the whole country is upon the verge of ruin, and why? The almost incomparable majority of the Republican party and the President elect, preterred the Chicago Platform to FIFTY UNIONS. They subordinated their duty to the Union to their duty to party. And yet these men, with such a record, have the unblushing impudence to falsely accuse the Democracy of preferring party to the welfare of the country! In every way have the Democracy shown their attachment to the Union and their desire to preserve it. They have voted all the men and money asked for by the Administration, and they number more than one half of the fighting men of the army, with no direction of the war or the Government. Yet the Democrats are asked to surrender party and principle to perpetuate Republican rule-with not a single concession on the part of the Republicans. Such is Republican patriotism and magnanimity.

The Voice of Donglas.

The Republican press, and even some assumed friends of the late Senator Douglas, are parading some of the utterances of the departed statesman as being in favor of the dissolution of the Demoeratic party-an abandonment of the principles and policy of which he was the life-long advocate and defender-a surrender in part to the sectional party who happen to have the control of the Government-the success of whom he ever regarded as the greatest calamity which could happen the nation. Mr. Done sas believed that the Democratic party, that all parties and all citizens should be subordinate to the Constitution and the Union. The support of the Government upon the principles and for the purposes it was organized he regarded the first duty of every loval citizen. This was the doctrine he announced in his late speeches and the sentiment he advocated. But the Republicans have placed upon the utterances of the dead Senator a meaning different from that he intended. What did he say in his last public speech?-"Whoever is not prepared to sacrifice party organizations and platforms on the altar of his country does not deserve the support and countenance of honest people." Was this sentiment addressed to Democrats alone? By no means. He was speaking to men of all parties. Is it not equally incumbent upon a Republican as a Democrat to "sacrifice party organizations and platforms on the altar of his country?" Republicans demand this of Democrats and are unwilling to manifest the same liberal and patriotic spirit. In the present great crisis of the country, when, according to Republican interpretation we are struggling not alone to preserve a government, but to find out whether we have one, the Republican Administration devotes most of its energies e) proscribing its political opponents for opinion's sake, and opening the door of the Treasury to its political and personal friends. We do not know which is the more apparent, the imbedility or avarice of the Administration. Both are charged upon its members by their own friends, and we are willing to submit to the judgment of those who should know them best. That such men should attempt to shield themselves behind the

patriotic sentiments of a life-long opponent, and

ned to the bed from which he never rose, said that he still entertained the same opinion of Mr. LINCOLN and the Republican party, their political doctrines and sentiments, and their deleterious influence upon the country, that he had ever expressed, develops a large share of assurance. And yet these men assert, quoting Douglas LAS for justification, that Democrats can not be patriots unless they surrender their principles. If the surrender of life long principles is the "platform of patriotism," why do not the Republican party give some evidence of its patriotism? In connection we quote some comments from the Springfield (III.) Register to this point, a paper which was ever the steadfast friend and supporter of Douglas and which now cherishes the memory, the patriotism

and the principles of the departed Senator: The reasoning of such journals as the Tribuue s, that all opposition to the policy of the Repubto the people for remedy for what they cor errors, but Democrats must be mum. Where the mari are satisfied all is right, it is "no par-There must be "no party" but the party of the Tribunes. Barring what they condemn, all that the Government does is right. They only

the preservation of the Union. The Tribunes urge the same thing to preserve the Republican party, wink at its abuses, cover up its blunders, by Democratic administrations, and approved as wise and wholesome for the body politic by all parties, of late years.

Mr. Douglas was for the prosecution of the won't do to quote him as ignoring party for a wiping out of every mark of just and judicious Whitesides, Esq. icy which he held dear.

unwilling to subordinate their duty to party to Democrats are in this fight for the Union as it was, and as it should be. When the Tribunes undertake to make it anything else, they will find hemselves short, and as the Democracy are becoming convinced that their purpose is other than for constitutional ends, they are the more determined to maintain their party organization, and frustrate, if possible, the designs of Northern dis-

Will the Chicago Tribune and its abolition party understand that they can not tack the one every man exert bimself to maintain the public undred and sixty thousand Democrats of Illinois as a tail to an abolition kite? Will they understand that as elections are to be held, though war exists, men will have their choice as to who shall

serve them in public capacity? If the Tribune's rule is to be observed, carried out to its logical conclusion, there should be no elections until after the war-no expression of popular will-nothing but unqualified indorsenent of what the Government does, without the Tribunes and their abolition tail consent to ob-

Elections have to be held. Men will differ as Franklin, D. D. Banta. to who shall be chosen. Every day's events coafirm Democrats that, so far as their votes are Esqs., we e appointed Secretaries. concerned, they had better be given for men who entertain Democratic principles and who will adhere to Democratic policy; especially when they see all around them, every day, the marks of the hypocrisy of Republican politicians who see nothig in the present dreadful crisis but opportunity for party and personal advantage on their side. As we have hitherto frequently remarked, if will be time enough to question the sincerity ot and. Democratic Unionism, patriotism, in Illinois, the followers of the Tribune. As the former dmitted or not, take the privilege of canvassing, criticising, condemning or approving the acts of the servants of the people, and to conduct their part in elections, and cast their votes, "in their own way, subject only to the Constitution" and

Douglas is dead. His friends in life, personal mentaries of the enemies of himself and his principles as guide for their action. He was ever for his country first, and for party for the benefit of his country. His enemies can not successfully use his language in furtherance of the interests of that party which he combatted and ever believed existed only to the country's damage, and for the

For Separation.

The Journal avows that it still is in favor of letting the States which desire to leave the Union few months. What do we see? A country torn effect in its issue of vesterday:

now to the nation for permission to separate, we ists said that rather than see the South enjoying shall again say "yes," for we have seen no rea- its just rights under the Constitution, they would son to change the views we advocated last win | see the Union dissolved. He told them that they

Journal, all cause of war must cease, and the war have to be changed. itself be brought to a close. Such is the reasoning and position of the central organ of the Republican party of Indiana. Could they be weaker or more contemptible?

Hon. T. A. R. Nelson.

The Richmond Enquirer has the following notice of this gentleman's release: "Hon. T. A. R. Nelson, of Tennessee, whose arrest and arrival here have been noticed, has ocrats did not wish to back down from the war been released by the Confederate Government. But first they were for the clive branch of peace. Mr. Nelson declared his purpose to acquiesce in There were Union men in this county who were has chosen for herself and the duties consequent between conservative Republicans and Democrats. hereupon. He acknowledges allegiance both to It was the leaders of the Republican party that Tennessee and the Confederate Gevernment. His | were doing all the mischief. He wanted to know high character gives abundant assurance that his engagements and declarations will be honorably. It was our right to know what we were making have no reason for his detention, and we are cial weights from the shoulders of the negro, pleased that the Administration has ordered his which our fathers had placed there, Democrats discharge. We trust the generous course of our would say no everywhere. But Democrats, when Government and the patriotism of Mr. Nelson it was thought that the National capital was in will have a happy effect in promoting the quiet of danger, rallied for its defense. East Tennessee. Nr. Nelson will probably issue | He did not justify the South in attacking Fort an address to his people before long."

Col. Nelson's arrival home is noticed in the Jonesboro (Tenn.) Express in the following laconic paragraph: "Hon T. A. R. Nelson, who has been on a brief visit to Richmond, arrived at home this

(Thursday) morning." Stand by the Constitution.

The Constitution of the United States must the Union. not be superseded by the law of "necessity," whatever happens. James Story closes his "Com- a recess. nentaries on the Constitution" with a patriotic appeal, in which he says :

"Let the American youth never forget that they possessed a noble inheritance, bought by the toils and sufferings and blood of their ancestors, and capable, if wisely improved, and faithfully guarded, of transmitting to heir latest posterity all the substantial blessings of life, the peaceful enjoyment of liberty, property, religion and independence.

It has been reared for immortality, if the work of man your Democratic Central Committee. I regret

'He declared his purpose to be to insp LIBERTY AND A PROPOUND REVERENCE FOR THE CON- dom of speech under the Constitution. Free STITUTION AND UNION.

who, in one of the last letters he wrote, when con- The Union and the Constitution! DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN OLD JOHNSON!

3,000 DEMOCRATS IN COUNCIL!

SPEECHES OF LANDERS, DAVIS AND BENDRICKS!

On Saturday, August the 24th, the Democracy of Johnson county met in Mass Convention at Franklin. From all parts of the county they came pouring in at an early hour in the day. The procession of wagons and horsemen from Pleasant township, headed by the "Star Spangled Banner," and a martial band playing "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle," made its appearance first. The display was magnificent as it moved down the principal street and around the public square amid the enthusiastic cheering of the multitude. Then came Clark, White lican administration, coming from Democrats, is River, Union, Hensley, Ninevah and Blue River, the result of partisan opposition! The Tribunes all Democratic townships. The people—the Democrats-from among whom 800 men, the officers being, with the exception of three, Republicans, had already been furnished to the General Government for the defense of the Constitution and the Union, came up. Nothing called them but the deep solicitude each man felt con-Mr. Douglas urged a union of the people for cerning the condition of a country which was once prosperous, happy and united. There were no nominations whatever to make; no candidates indorse its legislation repealing all the policy of had bestirred themselves in order to rally crowds the Government engrafted on the statute books of their especial friends; the people-the Democracy-came only to testify anew their undying devotion to the Constitution and the Union.

At 11 o'clock A. M., in front of the Courtwar to the end of peaceful and happy Union. It house, the Democracy crowding the spacious common end, when his life-long opponents are area, the Convention was called to order by the using a professed Unionism to cover a general Chairman of the Central Committee, John

On motion, Thomas W. Woollen, Esq., was called upon to preside. Mr. Woollen said, on taking the Chair, that the Democracy of Johnson had met to-day to consider the condition of the country. It was the duty and right of all patriots of whatever party to meet together to consider with reference to the public good. To that purpose we had met here to-day. Let us, while addressing ourselves seriously to the momentous reasons which have called us here, exert ourselves to maintain order. Let peace. Let every Democrat do to-day, as Democrats everywhere always had done, respect the laws. Proud was he to belong to a party which had always obeyed the laws, reverenced the Con stitution and loved and sought forever to preserve the Union.

On motion, the following gentlemen, one from each township, were chosen Vice Presidents: Blue River, A. Keiter; Pleasants, Jacob Comingore; Union, Henry Demaree; White River, Daniel G. Doty; Henesly, Duncan Montgomery; Ninevali, Asa B. Nay; Clark, Charles Dungan; On motion, D. G. Vawter and J. P. Solomon,

On motion of J. W. Kightley, Esq., a committee of one from each township was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, as follows: Franklin, W. H. Barnett: Pleasants, John A. Polk; Blue River, Adam Matz; Union. John Harris; Clark, George Cutzinger; Henesley, Warren Coleman, White River, William Paddick; Nineveh, William M. Pritch-

The organization being completed, the Hon. when Democrats number less in the ranks than Franklin Landers, Senator from Morgan county, being called upon, came forward and addressed keep shead all the time, they claim, and whether the Convention briefly, but to the purpose. He scorned and contemned the efforts of abolitionists to brand the Democracy as disunionists. Democrats everywhere were for the Union. The banner unfurled above him, on the stand from which he spoke, was the same old banner-the glorious stars and stripes. The men who stigmatized the Democracy as disunionists, were looking rather and political, will scarcely take the garbling comto maintaining the Union. They were the disunionists, and not the Democrats. The Constitution was framed by compromise, adopted by compromise, and the Democratic party was in favor of that policy of compromise yet.

Democrats had always resented any insult coming from abroad. They had always maindisbandment of the great and glorious party whose principles he cherished as the bulwark of the tions. The policy that had built up this Government Democrats would adhere to. Because Democrats doubt the other policy, are they to be de-nounced as disunionists? [Cries of "No, no.] The new policy had been inaugurated but for a depart in peace. Here is its declaration to that asunder. He believed that the Democrats were for compromise and peace. He had in the Legislature always advocated compromise. The very If they will lay down their arms, and come men who now denounced Democrats as disunion were disunionists. Compromise and settle our That is a candid admission. The Journal is difficulties, that was the policy of the Democratic still in favor of disunion. Mark that. The party as he understood it. Democrats were in favor of maintaining the Government, but not of Grand Jury will have to take notice of these shutting their eyes to every thing President Lintreasonable sentiments-for such they are, ac- coln might do. The more the measures of Govcording to its standard of treason. But ernment heretofore were discussed, the better Democrats had been pleased. Why do these genthe central Republican organ resorts to a tlemen propose to muzzle us? It was every man's diluted skim milk argument to justify the right to investigate every proposition of Govern-We give it to show how an imbecile ment. The people in this country were the gov-sustains a weak Administration. It says: "We are not fighting to subjugate any and instead thereof a bank arrangement inaugubody, but simply to resist an attempt, by force of rated? What were the treasury notes now being arms, to subvert our Government." Now everybody knows no such an attempt has been made.
The rolad States simply ask to be let alone to The rebel States simply ask to be let alone—to tions to our discussing that? They asked us to be recognized as an independent Confederacy. defer the consideration of all these questions and The Journal is willing to concede a separation go over body, soul and breeches to the Republiwhen the rebels lay down their arms. Nobody, the election of Lincoln it would be done mighty says the organ, is to be subjugated; it is willing soon. It was the duty of the people to investithat every State that will leave, may go, if it is gate all measures of government, and turn out a peaceful separation, and that the Administra- unfaithful officers. The Republican party is in tion's object in waging the war is "simply to rement. He maintained the truth of this proposisist an attempt, by force of arms, to subvert our tion. For some time the Democrats had been Government." When it becomes apparent that quietly looking on watching the action of the no such purpose exists, then, according to the Administration. Now the time was come for

them to act. The complexion of Congress will The conservative men of the country must get possession of the government. Ultra Republi cans don't like to be called abolitionists. Well. they are always minding other people's business, and that was a correct definition of an abolitionist. The Democratic party would plant itself on the Conslitution. They would say to the South, all your rights under the Constitution shall be respected, if they would only come back. Let this war, if it is to be carried on, be carried on according to the letter of the Constitution. Demtitude and the relations which Tennessee | not hypocrites. There was very little difference omplied with. Our Government, therefore could all these sacrifices for. If war was to take artifi-

Sumter. He did not justify any of their acts of secession. But the resort to war should have been the last resort. How was Indiana represented in the Border Convention? Indiana in that conference refused to vote. She did not say by her representatives, appointed by the Governor, whether she was for compromise or not. Republicans had refused all compromise. The Democrats were willing to vote for a just proposition to restore peace. Democrats were Union men. They, and not the Republicans, would maintain

The Convention, at half-past 12 o'clock, took

AFTERNOON.

The Convention met at 2 o'clock. The Hon. T. A. Hendricks, the meeting having been called to order by the President, introduced the Hon. John G. Davis, of Parke county. who proceeded to address the assembled Democracy in substance, as follows:

Fellow Citizens: For the first time in my life I may justly aspire to such a title. It may, nevertheless, perish in an hour by the folly or corruption or negligence of its only keepers. THE PRO-PLE.

"He declared his purpose to be to inspire the open or inspire the declared his purpose to be to inspire the open or inspire the purpose in the work of man by the processes Central Committee. I regret that I am laboring under disease, and that, there fore. I can not address you at such length, and with such thoroughness as the importance of the questions of public policy which have called you together, demands.

I am here, fellow citizens, to illustrate the freespeech has been threatened all over Indiana.

express myself, on this occasion, without any regard whatever to any threats of personal violence tain their guilt before—hanging them! I will in from whatsoever source. If the time has come quire into the cause of this war. They say the when a free American citizen, before his country- South is to blame for the whole of it. They say men, speaking about matters of legitimate dis- that we of the North are as pure as the driven cussion, cannot express himself, freely, fearless- snow. Now, people North and South are about ly and fully, then is a military despotism es- alike. There are honest men and rogues in both slave. Who was it that threatened personal vio- the light of day in a Southern State, but I am natters concerning the welfare of the whole thereof. The South is to blame for breaking up people? It was the very men who, twelve years the Democratic Convention in Charleston in go, denounced the Mexican war as unrighteous 1860. The South was wrong in seceding before fighting the battles of the country, with any personal violence because of the free utterance of North? A man is put in nomination and elected day given by all Democrats full leave and license all slave—an irrepressible conflict man. The

win-this unpatriotic and disloyal citizen, in ocrat and conservative man voted against it—the 1846-7, was now appointed under Abraham Lin-intense Abolitionism of the resolution being pat Extraordinary to the very country that was then | Lincoln is controlled by the Abolitionists.

down a car load of arms to Parke county, in or-der, as he said, to suppress a rebellion, and then, This Joshua Giddings was not exactly the old as wise as a respectable bird of that genus. He way nigger to come to a balt and be taken under ground, before my fellow countrymen, that this coln. Banks, who said "Let the Union slide!" and ought at once to be settled by concession on North deputed to whip in the South to keep the both sides and by compromise. I had expressed | Union from sliding! Of all these things, adding fore the Democracy who hear me to-day, and it reason to complain?

which he made in my county on that occasion? out regard to party, had indorsed the Crittenden sympathized with rebellion, and warned gentle-men that vigilant men watched them." Who is against it. If it is right now, it was right last there here or anywhere else in Indiana that sym- winter. Yet then the Republicans rejected it.

thises with traitors. But His Excellency says plan of settlement equitable and right. watch their neighbors and to report every word of and to the South but one fifth. Ought not that their private conversations. Men who agree with proposition to have been considered fair by the us, men who were for compromise and peace, are Republicans? Ah! but it proposed, by constituwatched by vigilant men, and they had better tional amendment, to take the slavery question have a care! Fellow citizens, under your Execu- out of Congress. This did not suit, and therefore tive, is not this the most abject slavery—that every Abolitionist, every Republican—voted is if we submit to it? If I am to be a slave I against it. Why did they do this if they wanted should rather be a black one than a white one. to avert civil war? to take from me my liberty of free speech under stitution until passed upon and ratified by threewithstanding his accidency, will continue to feel, afraid to trust the people with this question. They think and talk like Democrats. Yes, and we will had said thereby to the world that they did not

continue to act like Democrats. They say I am a secessionist. Do I look like shed, There is not, I repeat, a secessionist in the whole against his own offspring. State in the Democratic party that I know of. We are better Unionists than Morton or his man publican voting against it. monkey. That man Morton has done more than any other man to engulph the country in civil that every proposition for peace and equitable war, the necessary consequence of which is disun arrangement has been rejected by the leaders of my life willingly and cheerfully if the sacrifice blood to be spilled in this war will stain not the country. No man shall surpass me in devotion to the Constitution and the Union. But I hold that bility—for they might have made peace of they the Union never can be maintained by force. had desired peace. I say upon them rests the re-War is disunion. Peace, and only peace, is union. sponsibility-not acquitting those in the South For the utterance of these sentiments I have been who are likewise in the wrong; and when they dedenounced through the miserable, hireling party papers as a disunionist. What did Greeley—(I wish the devil had him)—what did Greeley, the leader of the Republican party, and the man with more power in it than any other man-what did swear, but I say let them hang and be damned.

want to hang anybody, let them hang Greeley. If I had made such a declaration, every Republican-Abolitionist in the land would have advocated my hanging before sundown. My fellow cit-why did he not send a mixed delegation to that be the devoted friend of Douglas, I was that de one American, one Democrat, and three Republivoted friend. For him, the greatest of our states- cans? All of us would have been willing for men, I would have sacrificed my all. But what this. But he did not do it. He appointed Redid these Republicans say of him last year? Did publicans dyed in the wool. He swore them in not their presses and their orators everywhere denounce him as a drunkard, a scoundrel, a demandard forts for compromise to avert a bloody and fratriwas the man they say he was, now-why did they matter, although, as I think I have said enough not vote for him then? [A voice—"That's to convince you, I am a peace man, I feel like it."] If he had been elected President of the United States—they would have been saw him last night in Indianapolis, and a more United States. The sun to-day would have risen | sneaking looking rascal there is not in the State. upon a free, prosperous and happy people. But these men—these abolition Republicans—never I have said before—wanted peace instead of war. see anything until it is too late, or until every-body else has seen it. [Laughier.] What did them in Congress vote against all propositions of Douglas sav, he whom these men now so eulogize, compromise? the last speech he ever made in the United And he insisted that every man must advocate acts of this Administration than from any other such measures of amendment to the Constitu- source. If the utterance of these sentiments is tion as would restore the country once more to treason, a traitor stands before you to-day. These

Douglas, our great and glorious, our lamented to set about hanging people for fear they will statesman; and I would to God his wise counsels have to hang some of their best friends. blame. Douglas said that every man who was field for war as a means of preserving the Union was Davis and Toombs were ready to accept the per se a disunionist. If, then, there are disunionists in this country you need not go to the Demo-eratic party to find them. Go to the Abolition-

What does the scoundrel editor of this sheet say? and bayonets?" This is what this miscreant of the Journal said, and yet he denounces me and says I ought to be hung! [Cries, "Hang him!"]
Fellow-citizens, this but illustrates the reckless sistency of these men who are blating,"War! new one that suits them better. This is a most War! War to the knife!" There is not a Repub valuable and a most sacred right. A right which lican to my knowedge who disapproves of what Seward, Greeley, and the Journal said previous is this right confined to the cases in which the to the fall of Sumpter. But as soon as Old Abe. whole people of the existing Government may Lincoln changed front, every knock-need, cross-road politician of them shouted for blood, for the knife to the hilt in a brother's heart. And now, if you are for Abe. Lincoln, the Chicago Platform and the Administration, right or wrong, you are a Union man; but if you are a Democrat, good, a Union man; but if you are a Democrat, good, them who may oppose their movements. Such tried and true, revering the Constitution, and seeking to maintain the Union, you are a disunionist and a traitor, and deserve to be hung high-

already been arrested, and they are on trial now, Britain. All this was done in each county by a

Personal violence has been threatened against those who would attempt, in this crisis of our country, to excise the liberty, the guaranteed right, of speaking their honest sentiments upon public affairs which concern the whole people. I shall is necessary that I and you and all of us—necessary that I and you are all of us—necessary that I are not used to be a second or use of the liberty of use of blished, and every man who hears me is now a sections of the country. I, my friends, first saw ace to those who proposed to discuss public for the whole country, and not for any section

and unholy. Old Abe-Uncle Abe-not a very any overt act of opposition on the part of Lin-mart man, but the honestest toad in the whole coln. I do not, understand me, justify secession suddle at Washington-Old Abe himself had de at all. I believe that a State has no constituunced the Mexican war. Old Abe was not at | tional right to secede without the consent of the hat time threatened by Democrats, who were States in the Union or confederated with it under is opinions. Old Abe, Uncle Abe, or in more to the Presidency who had asserted over and pectful terms, President Lincoln, was at that over again that this country must be all free or proclaim whatsoever he conceived in his brain, convention which nominated him adopted a platmatter to what extent he proposed to aid by form which said that there should be no more s words the enemies then in arms against the slave States admitted into this Union. United States and arrayed in deadly conflict | The South had most certainly a right to com-

gainst our brave soldiers who had rallied for the plain of this. Nine Northern States had nullified the fugitive slave law. The South had a right to If these men who threaten personal violence complain of this, and complain most bitterly, too. believe they are right why do they not come up | Seward, in Ohio, had said that "slavery must be and discuss the questions which so concern us be abolished, and you and I are to do it." This man fore the people? Twelve years ago old Tom got the very first office under Lincoln. The Corwin discussed questions before the people and South had a right to complain of this. Blake, of no Democrat interrupted him. He hoped that our Ohio, a big Abolitionist, but an insignificant man olunteers, the sons of our wives and mothers physically-the biggest Abolitionist in such a lithere in Indiana among the rest, might be "wel- the carcass I ever saw-so big and so black that comed with bloody hands to hospitable graves." he would be visible in the darkest night-intro-What Democrat, in all the length and breadth of duced a resolution in Congress to the effect that this broad land, then threatened Corwin with per- "freedom ought to be declared for every human sonal violence for his unpatriotic speech?-a being," and that slavery ought to be restricted peech unpatriotic because we were then at war wherever Congress has the constitutional power. ith a foreign power. This man-this Tom Cor | Seventy odd Republicans voted for it; every Demcoln Minister Plenipotentiary and Embassador ent. Of this the South had a right to complain.

Seward has the first place in the Cabinet; A few weeks ago-talking further about these Chase the next. Giddings has the very best apthreats of personal violence—they got alarmed at | pointment, so far as money is conce.ned, in the Indianapolis, and the Governor of the State sent | President's gift. He is Consul General to Canupon a passenger train he came himself. This Joshua who commanded the sun to stand still, vernor of ours looks like an owl, but is not half but the modern Joshua who commanded a runacame on a fool's errand, accompanied by the edi- his paternal protection. There was Burlingame, tor of the Journal, His Excellency's monkey with the man who wanted an anti slavery Bible, an spectacles, to suppress-what kind of a rebellion, anti-slavery Constitution, and an anti-slavery fellow-citizens, do you think? I had taken the God-he had a foreign appointment from Lin war in which we are now engaged was fratricidal was now a Major General in the armies of the hese sentiments, the like of which I express be- studied insult to injury, had not the South good

was this rebellion that the Governor came down | Further, every compromise for the object of with his car load of arms, accompanied by his amicable settlement had been refused by the Remonkey, to suppress. It was the rebellion of publicans. Yet they send their emisaries into free speech, my fellow-citizens, that his half-Ex- every community for the purpose of deceiving cellency-for I never knew him to have a whole the people. Every proposition for peace had been Excellency in his life—came to overthrow. rejected by the Republicans. The people of What did His Excellency say in the speech of almost every county in the State, with-I quote from his monkey's machine the organ: amendment. Not one county in the State, per-"He administered a strong rebuke to those who haps, if it were presented, at least so far as the That proposition left the question of slavery-Any one here or elsewhere? [Cries of "no, no the only agitating one and the cause of all our No. fellow citizens, not one man in all In- troubles-to be settled by the people at the baldiana, I undertake to say, is a traitor or sympa- lot-box. It was a proposition which proposed a that "vigilant men" are watching you. Men are At any rate, it was a plan of adjustment which paid upon the Governor's secret police force to gave to the North four fifths of the Territories,

But I say, let His Excellency, the Governor, go | The equitable proposition which they rejected on. I dely him and every other man who desires | could not have become an amendment to the Conthe Constitution. I and you and all of us, not- fourths of the States. These Republicans were

want peace and settlement, but war and bloodone? I appeal to my friend Hendricks-I appeal This is not the only instance of their rejecting to you all—do I look like a secessionist? Do I every proposition for peaceable settlement. Keltalk like one? Do I act like one? [Laughter, and cries of "no, no!"] When these Republiresolution in Congress in this regard, and it got cans talk about secessionists, aiming at Demo-crats, they talk that which they know to be false. he got so scared that he came very near voting

Ethridge's proposition was rejected. Every Re-

Thus I have shown you, my fellow citizens, ion. I would, this moment, my friends lay down the Republican party. Then it follows that the would restore peace once more to this distracted skirts of the Democratic party. Upon the Black While upon this subject I will accumulate evi-"Any attempt to coerce the cotton States was dence going to show the complicity of the Recontrary to the Declaration of Independence and in opposition to the fundamental principles of our Government."

publican party against the Deace and prosperity of the country—against the Union and the Constitution. What did the Governor of this State do If the abolition portion of the Republican party | with reference to the Peace Congress? The proposition for it came from old Virginia. Twenty-two States were represented in it. If the izens, if any many in this country could claim to Congress? Why did he not send, for instance, gogue? Now they treat him as a saint, and shed cidal war. This was the class of men he nomi nated to a Peace Congress. When I look at this

When they talk of liberty, and of fighting for States Senate? "War," he declared, "was dis- liberty, I tell you that your liberties are in more And my friends, I agree perfectly with Judge ly in their own camp, and I guess they are afraid

might vet be followed by the whole country. The | If the Republicans had given us the Crittenden Southern people are much to blame for the con-dition of affairs which are upon us, but the Abo-at peace to day. Mothers and sisters and wives lition party of the North are quite as much to would not be mourning the slain upon the battle

Crittenden compromise. If it had been accepted by the Republicans of the North there would not be to-day three men traitors outside of South Go to the party which sustains the seces- Carolina. This proposition was not accepted. sion journal of Indianapolis. If such a paper was published in my town I would run away on the very first rainy night. I mean no disrespect of the South think that the right of revolution whatever to my Democratic friends present resi exists. In the exercise of that right they have risen up. Mind you, I do not justify the exercise of the right in this instance. But still the right "Better let the Constitution be broken than that we should have civil war and blood shed. What would a Union be worth held together by links would a Union be worth held together by links during the Mexican war he said:

er than the old Ham in they talk about.

What do they say? You must not inquire into the war while it is in progress. Oh, no! The house is on fire, they say, and let us put out the fire, and hunt up the incendiaries afterwards. Well, the Republican party, the incendiaries, have

Lucoln goes further than I, and says that a mi-nority can do-all these things. Wonder if he We all know this is the cause of our trouble. now stands of record against him?

outskirts of our crowd, but let me say to you for the Democratic party. sionists. If I wanted a secession flag, I would tion of geographical parties, preaching the docgo and buy it of a Republican, who carried it in trines of Washington's Farewell Address until

Fellow citizens, the subjugation of the South times prove Washington to have been not only a s, in my opinion, a physical impossibility. How statesman but a prophet. here in the North. How long would the Govern-ment last, as a free government, where one half we respect that action of Congress, and sustain

if there was no peaceable way to Union, be will- the spirit of Christianity and of civilization-and ing that a peaceable separation might be agreed altogether becoming the proud nation and people He declared it as his deliberate conviction, whose army then stood still? which were unanimously adopted:

The Democracy of Johnson county, in Mass Convention assembled, resolve as follows: stitution, the Union and the laws which has ever that was rejected by the party in power. characterized our party, we deprecate and denounce all men, both North and South, who may

Journal, expressed its willingness previous to the North has been promoted by these acts, which the inauguration of Mr. Lincon to permit the a Republican Senate refused to sanction, but on Southern States to secede: and whereas, the the contrary, it is quite evident that the effect has those States go if they will throw down their some localities. It is a foul heresy that the Prearms and ask for a separation: Therefore, resolved sident may violate the Constitution in order to compromise we can still retain the country undivided; and, if possible, we are in favor of such sion and criticism, when the gravest interests of compromise that our glorious Union may be perpetuated under the Constitution as established by our Fathers; and to prevent the consummation of and the hands of the officers will be strengthened. the avowed designs of the Republican party, we If, on the other hand, there is much peculation deem the maintenance of our organization as fraud and favoritism; if the people's money is vital to the unity, the prosperity and the glory of being used used to enrich corrupt partisans, and

diana who have volunteered at the call of their that in its leading measures this Administration country upon the success that has so far attended has been deeply in fault, I am gratified at being their arms; that we indorse the action of those able to say that I believe the affairs of that de-Democrats in Congress who voted men and money | partment which is presided over by an Indianian, at the call of the Government; but we hold it to are ably and efficiently conducted. be the duty of the civil authorities to see that our Had I time I would call your attention to the soldiers are battling in a necessary as well as a recent legislation of Congress-to the tariff polijust cause, and therefore the olive branch should cy which stimulates Eastern industry and entergo with the sword; and that, therefore, Congress | prise, and paralyzes the West; and to the direct hould have adopted the resolutions offered by tax law, which will be found to fall most heavily Mr. Cox, or some other proposition of the same upon agriculture, but the lateness of the hour adnature and effect.

5. That we regard as vital the constitutional that they should be held sacred by the American with you in the movement. people as the priceless heritage of our Fathers. 6. That the Democratic party of Johnson county are as ever loyal to the Constitution and the laws; that we are in favor of their rigid en- cheers for the Constitution and the Union. forcement everywhere throughout the United to maintain the Government; and that we declare our reprehension and disapprobation of all violations of the fundamental laws of the country, as well in the President and his Cabinet as in the

7. That the passage of the Morrill tariff, inupon the people of the United States in such

and dishonest manner in which the contracts to supply and maintain the army have been given the 24th Ohio, left camp with about one hundred out and performed, by which the contractors have men. The bivouacked about two miles in ad-

ohnson county.

10. That we indorse the manly and fearless course of the Johnson County Herald, and of the Indiana State Sentinel, in their support of Demospeech and free press."

The Democratic Herald, Cincinnati Enquirer nd Indiana State Sentinel are requested to pub-

inued Union of the States. For no other reason early days of the republic, and was not Jefferson its apostle and Jackson one of its chieftains? For sixty years past has it not been connected with camp for several days. every great movement of the Government and identified with its policy? In the adoption of that policy which has extended our borders and carried our flag westward to the ocean; in the negotiation of the treaties that regulate our intercourse with foreign nations, and secure our commerce civil and religious liberty the Democratic party has stood in the front ranks. During all the Philadelphia Bulletin. time of the ascendency of that party we have been a united, happy and prosperous people, and our country has advanced in its career of pride and greatness. But in 1860 that party was defeated and in its stead the Republican party came into power, and five short months of its rule presents our country in its present condition. But sents our country in its present condition. But is the proposition to abandon party frankly and honestly made? Do the Republican leaders intend to act upon it? In his inaugural did not Mr. Lincoln say that the Chicago platform would be the law to his Administration; and in his recent message did he not repeat that it was probable he would adhere to his inaugural? And are not Democrats driven from all civil offices to make place for Republicans? Then the Republican platform is to be the policy of the Administration, and Democrats are everywhere to be tration, and Democrats are everywhere to be proscribed because of their political opinions, and yet they are asked to abandon party. It simply means that Democrats are asked to join the Republicans and to make in the North a gigantic sentional party.

The sentional party is to be the policy of the Administration, and Democrats are everywhere to be change.—It is the very time to make a wholesome change.—Cincinnati Commercial.

From Rev. Mr. McMullen, Pastor of Roberts Chapel.

ority of the people of each country, but Mr. South to sectional passion, prejudice and batredwas looking scrupulously after the rights of the mmortal nigger when he made his speech which holds doctrines fair, equal and just to all sections, ow stands of record against him? and leave the cause of our country in the hands
My fellow-citizens, I am addressing you in a of the men was have contributed to our present

sultory way, occasioned in part by the frequent | condition? While we have a country to save and interruptions of our Republican friends on the a Union to preserve, there is a work and a mission that I am as devoted to the flag of my country as It may be that Republicans may feel that they any man living. With what face can Republi-cans claim to be par excellence friends of that party. That is well, if they will abandon their flag? What was their flag? and what was their sectionalism and embrace Umon sentiments-but motto io 1856? Sixteen stars only were then Democrats do not need to abandon Democracy to upon their banner, and "No Union with slave- become Union men. If they are good and true olders" was inscribed upon it. We were then Democrats, they are good and true Union men. 'Union-savers' -- they, as now, were the seces- For years have we not deprecated the organiza-

we have been ridiculed as Union-savers? These

long have you already been at it, and what have I have not time to undertake a discussion of you accomplished? Suppose you do it, you do the grave questions that now force themselves it through an ocean of blood. If you slaughter upon the public attention. I can only say that I one half of them, will the rest like you any better? The child would be taught upon its mother's The revolution which they have precipitated is knee to hate the murderer of its kindred, and the not to be justified-it was without adequate very same spirit would actuate our own people cause. Congress has now, by legislation, recogheld the other half in subjugation by bayonets? the present Administration in its execution. But We had better look facts in the face. I am against at the same time we hope for an early, honorable coercion. Jackson said the Constitution can not and permanent peace, and ought to favor every be maintained and the Union preserved by the movement to that end. Had the Crittenden coercive powers confided to the General Govern- amendments been adopted last winter, peace would now smile upon our land. But sectional We have not space to follow Mr. Davis further men then said no more compromises -- no more in his masterly speech. He said, in conclusion concessions-and now the same men say, no that, for a solution of our difficulties he would compromise with rebels with arms in their hands. call a convention at Louisville or Lexington, pro- When Scott, in the midst of his splendid achieve claiming immediately an armistice. He would ments in Mexico, suspended hostilities until our exhaust every means for peace. Rather than the peace messenger could meet the Mexican authorwar should go on, bankrupting the nation and de- ities for negotiation and adjustment, who in all stroying hundreds of thousands of lives, he would, this land did not say it was in accordance with

that our difficulties could never be settled by war. I do not know that adjustment is possible-but On the conclusion of Mr. Davis's remarks the committee on Resolutions reported the following, ed the proposition of Mr. Cox in the late Congress, for the appointment of a number of our most eminent men as commissioners to meet men of the like sort from the South. If it could re-1. That, retaining that veneration for the Con- sult in no good, it would do no harm. But even

It is now being given out that the present Administration is the Government, and that postriclend their aid and countenance to destroy our tures upon it will be allowed. That sentiment Government or any of its constitutional guaran- must be resisted if we are to retain our liberties. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. The 2. That the Democratic party has ever advo- conduct of public officers is always the proper subcated union and harmony between the conflicting ject of investigation and criticism. Tyrants alone portions of our country, and a peaceful solution may claim an exemption. The conduct of Mr. of all our domestic difficulties, yielding to every | Lincoln in making arrests without authority of section its constitutional rights; and we, there law, and continuing the imprisonment without fore, declare that we are in no wise responsible trial; and in interfering with the liberty of the for the troubles which now affect our beloved press and freedom of speech, all in the very face of the Constitution, admonishes us that the liber-3. And whereas, the central organ of the Re- ties of the people are in danger. I believe none publican party of Indiana, the Indianapolis are so stupid now, as to suppose that the cause of same paper still declares its willingness to let been to strengthen the secession sentiment in

Why this sensitiveness to investigation, discusthe public service is neglected, ought these things 4. That we congratulate the brave men of In-not to be exposed and corrected? While I think

shes me that my remarks must come to a

rights of free speech, the freedom of the press, and the right to the writ of habeas corpus; and believe you serve the country, and my heart is

After the conclusion of Mr. Hendricks's speech the meeting adjourned with three times three

States upon all occasions; that we will sustain Our Army Correspondence --- Letter the Administration in all its constitutional efforts | from Capt. Bracken-Brilliant Exploit of two Companies of the 14th Indiana.

CHEAT MOUNTAIN SUMMIT, August 18, 1861. J. J. BINGHAM, Esq-Dear Sir: Quite a brilliant little affair occurred this morning in front of ended to benefit the Eastern manufacture at the our lines. It has been evident for several days expense of the agricultural interests of the coun- that the enemy was advancing his forces, and his try; the enactment of the law levving a direct tax scouts were gradually creeping in upon us. Col. manner that the State of Indiana, with less | Kimball was as active and wide awake as he was. wealth than Massachusetts, pays a much greater and parties from our camp frequently surprised tax; and the selection of Eastern men to fill the and routed them-on one occasion killing two, greater part of the important offices in the Gov-ernment, all show to us that the present Administration, in partaking of Eastern fanaticism, has eighty until they were scattered and lost like a mist on the mountain. Last evening Captain 8. That we are opposed to the incompetent Thompson of the 14th Indiana, and Capt. Hill of

been enriched at the expense of the poor and vance of our outline pickets and started at early 9. That forgetting all past differences in our dawn for Greenbrier Valley, leaving a small force party, we will unite for the sake of the union of at the passes by which their return to camp might States and the maintenance of the Constitu- be cut off. At the first Greenbrier bridge called tion; that we denounce any and all attempts to the Hanging Rock, (the point where Birdsall's divide our ranks by appeals to former divisions; cavalry were killed) they left ten men, and and rejoicing in the return of peace and harmony in our party as the harbinger of the peace and pushed across the stream with the remainder now harmony of the country, we send greeting to the reduced to about thirty. It was raining and a thick Democracy of Indiana the present resolutions, as the united voice of the invincible Democracy of Indiana the present resolutions, as the united voice of the invincible Democracy of Indiana the present resolutions, as the united voice of the invincible Democracy of Indiana the present resolutions, as the united voice of the invincible Democracy of Indiana the present resolutions, as the united voice of the invincible Democracy of Indiana the present resolutions, as the united voice of the invincible Democracy of Indiana the present resolutions, as the united voice of the invincible Democracy of Indiana the present resolutions, as the united voice of the invincible Democracy of Indiana the present resolutions, as the united voice of the invincible Democracy of Indiana the present resolutions, as the united voice of the invincible Democracy of Indiana the present resolutions, as the united voice of the invincible Democracy of Indiana the present resolutions, as the united voice of the invincible Democracy of Indiana the present resolutions are the united voice of the invincible Democracy of Indiana the present resolutions are the united voice of the invincible Democracy of Indiana the present resolutions are the united voice of the invincible Democracy of Indiana the present resolutions are the united voice of the invincible Democracy of Indiana the present resolutions are the united voice of the invincible Democracy of Indiana the India enemy's pickets, and drove in the first mixance and captured three cavalry horses and equipments. They continued the chase, and next encountered cratic principles, and in their opposition to the illegal violation of the Constitution by the present administration, and in their defense of "free or wounding seven or eight of them, and receiving a brisk fire from them as they fell back. They pressed forward, until, turning a spur of the hill, they discovered the enemy's camp directly in front-a perfect snow-drift of tents, from which Mr. Hendricks being called for responded. He the infantry were tumbling in hundreds as said that he had heretofore been honored by being called to address the people of the counties represented in this meeting. That was in our bright alry move through the meadow below, to cut off days of prosperity, but now darkness and ruin his retreat. These were deterred from taking the road by the men on the rock, and the gallant Republican leaders and newspapers now ap. Captain recrossed the river without the loss of a peal to us to abandon our party organization. How shall we respond? We have been Democrats because we believed the success of that fight. Many instances of individual daring are party and the adoption of its principles would secure the prosperity of the country and the control of the country and the cou have we been party men. Is there anything in Thompson, and did bring him down, long after the past history of that party that justifies us in abandoning it? Did it not have its origin in the large force to the bridge, but did not cross, dread-

This is the only stirring event we have had in Yours truly,

The Cabinet.

There is a class of quasi traitors in certain parts of the Northern States, the chief headupon all seas, and in the enactment of the laws who labor to promote the cause of the rebels b uarters of whom are at New York and Albany, which, because of their excellence, have become stiring up dissension at the North, and particu-And there is a class of editors in Pennsylvania

DR. C. W. ROBACK-Dear Sir: I have used ruined by sectionalism North and sectionalism south—by fanatics North and by fire-eaters South—by the appeals of demagogues North and Yours.

Please accept my thanks for your kind regards, and believe me Yours.

J. W. T. ACMULLES.